

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 414.91

**§ 414.82 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). [Reserved]**

**§ 414.83 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT).**

(a) The Agency has determined that for existing point sources whose total OCPSF production defined by § 414.11 is less than or equal to five (5) million pounds of OCPSF products per year, the BPT level of treatment is the best available technology economically achievable. Accordingly, the Agency is not promulgating more stringent BAT limitations for these point sources.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.91 of this part.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section and in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part.

**§ 414.84 New source performance standards (NSPS).**

(a) Any new source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.9 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) Any new source that does not use end-of-pipe biological treatment and is subject to this subpart must achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.101 of this part, and also must not exceed the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

Effluent characteristics	NSPS <sup>1</sup>	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for monthly average
BOD5 .....	120	45
TSS .....	183	57
pH .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> All units except pH are milligrams per liter.

<sup>2</sup> Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

**§ 414.85 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 and 403.13, any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

**§ 414.86 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).**

Except as provided in 40 CFR 403.7 any new source subject to this subpart which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403 and achieve discharges in accordance with § 414.111.

[58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]

### **Subpart I—Direct Discharge Point Sources That Use End-of-Pipe Biological Treatment**

**§ 414.90 Applicability; description of the subcategory of direct discharge point sources that use end-of-pipe biological treatment.**

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the process wastewater discharges resulting from the manufacture of the OCPSF products and product groups defined by § 414.11 from any point source that uses end-of-pipe biological treatment or installs end-of-pipe biological treatment to comply with BPT effluent limitations.

**§ 414.91 Toxic pollutant effluent limitations and standards for direct discharge point sources that use end-of-pipe biological treatment.**

(a) Any point source subject to this subpart must achieve discharges not

exceeding the quantity (mass) determined by multiplying the process wastewater flow subject to this subpart times the concentrations in the following table.

(b) In the case of chromium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and total cyanide, the discharge quantity (mass) shall be determined by multiplying the concentrations listed in the following table for these pollutants times the flow from metal-bearing waste streams for the metals and times the flow from cyanide bearing waste streams for total cyanide. The metal-bearing waste streams and cyanide-bearing waste streams are defined as those waste streams listed in Appendix A of this part, plus any additional OCPSF process wastewater streams identified by the permitting authority on a case-by-case basis as metal or cyanide bearing based upon a determination that such streams contain significant amounts of the pollutants identified above. Any such streams designated as metal or cyanide bearing must be treated independently of other metal or cyanide bearing waste streams unless the permitting authority determines that the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with the Appendix A waste streams will result in substantial reduction of these pollutants. This determination must be based upon a review of relevant engineering, production, and sampling and analysis information.

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations BAT and NSPS <sup>1</sup>	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for for any monthly average
Acenaphthene .....	59	22
Acenaphthylene .....	59	22
Acrylonitrile .....	242	96
Anthracene .....	59	22
Benzene .....	136	37
Benzo(a)anthracene .....	59	22
3,4-Benzofluoranthene .....	61	23
Benzo(k)fluoranthene .....	59	22
Benzo(a)pyrene .....	61	23
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate .....	279	103
Carbon Tetrachloride .....	38	18
Chlorobenzene .....	28	15
Chloroethane .....	268	104
Chloroform .....	46	21

Effluent characteristics	Effluent limitations BAT and NSPS <sup>1</sup>	
	Maximum for any one day	Maximum for for any monthly average
2-Chlorophenol .....	98	31
Chrysene .....	59	22
Di-n-butyl phthalate .....	57	27
1,2-Dichlorobenzene .....	163	77
1,3-Dichlorobenzene .....	44	31
1,4-Dichlorobenzene .....	28	15
1,1-Dichloroethane .....	59	22
1,2-Dichloroethane .....	211	68
1,1-Dichloroethylene .....	25	16
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene .....	54	21
2,4-Dichlorophenol .....	112	39
1,2-Dichloropropane .....	230	153
1,3-Dichloropropylene .....	44	29
Diethyl phthalate .....	203	81
2,4-Dimethylphenol .....	36	18
Dimethyl phthalate .....	47	19
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol .....	277	78
2,4-Dinitrophenol .....	123	71
2,4-Dinitrotoluene .....	285	113
2,6-Dinitrotoluene .....	641	255
Ethylbenzene .....	108	32
Fluoranthene .....	68	25
Fluorene .....	59	22
Hexachlorobenzene .....	28	15
Hexachlorobutadiene .....	49	20
Hexachloroethane .....	54	21
Methyl Chloride .....	190	86
Methylene Chloride .....	89	40
Naphthalene .....	59	22
Nitrobenzene .....	68	27
2-Nitrophenol .....	69	41
4-Nitrophenol .....	124	72
Phenanthrene .....	59	22
Phenol .....	26	15
Pyrene .....	67	25
Tetrachloroethylene .....	56	22
Toluene .....	80	26
Total Chromium .....	2,770	1,110
Total Copper .....	3,380	1,450
Total Cyanide .....	1,200	420
Total Lead .....	690	320
Total Nickel .....	3,980	1,690
Total Zinc <sup>2</sup> .....	2,610	1,050
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene .....	140	68
1,1,1-Trichloroethane .....	54	21
1,1,2-Trichloroethane .....	54	21
Trichloroethylene .....	54	21
Vinyl Chloride .....	268	104

<sup>1</sup> All units are micrograms per liter.

<sup>2</sup> Total Zinc for Rayon Fiber Manufacture that uses the viscose process and Acrylic Fiber Manufacture that uses the zinc chloride/solvent process is 6,796 µg/l and 3,325 µg/l for maximum for any one day and maximum for monthly average, respectively.

[52 FR 42568, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 58 FR 36892, July 9, 1993]